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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/734,907	12/12/2003	Richard J. Roesgen	1759.144	2303
23405	7590	11/24/2004	EXAMINER	
HESLIN ROTHENBERG FARLEY & MESITI PC				HUNTER, ALVIN A
5 COLUMBIA CIRCLE				
ALBANY, NY 12203				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		3711		

DATE MAILED: 11/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/734,907	ROESGEN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Alvin A. Hunter	3711

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 August 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in France on June 25, 2001. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the French application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jenkins (USPN 5855524) in view of Chang (USPN 6402636).

Jenkins discloses a golf clubhead 12 having a striking face 20 which has a loft angle of 0 to 65°, wherein the striking face 20 has a plurality of parallel, horizontal grooves (See Summary of the Invention and Figure 1). It is inherent within Jenkins that the striking has a surface roughness, but Jenkins does not disclose the surface roughness or the hardness of the striking face. Chang discloses a metal golf club having a striking face with a surface roughness of less than about 25 microinches, or 0.635 micrometers and a Rockwell C hardness of 45 to 65, equivalent to roughly about 459 to 902 Vickers or at least 14 GPa (See Column 5, lines 11 through 53). One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to have a surface roughness of less

than 0.25 micrometers and a Vickers hardness of greater than 5, as taught by Chang, in order to reduce the spin imparted to a golf ball struck by the club head.

In regard to claim 2, Chang discloses the surface roughness of the striking face being less than 25 microinches, or 0.935 micrometers (See above regarding claim 1).

In regards to claim 3, Chang discloses the strike face made of tempered steel (See column 5, lines 30 through 53). The applicant defines marginal steel as being as steel tempered in the martensitic state; therefore, it is submitted that Chang discloses the strike face made of marginal steel.

In regards to claim 6, Chang discloses the surface roughness of the striking face being less than 25 microinches, or 0.935 micrometers (See above regarding claim 1).

3. Claims 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jenkins (USPN 5855524) in view of Chang (USPN 6402636) further in view of Inamori (USPN 3975023).

Jenkins in view of Chang does not disclose the striking face made of a ceramic. Inamori discloses a club head having a ceramic striking face 1 (See Abstract). One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to have the striking face made of a ceramic, as taught by Inamori, in order to increase the flight distance of the golf ball.

In regards to claim 5, Inamori discloses the ceramic being alumina (See Column 2, lines 38 through 45).

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4. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jenkins (USPN 5855524) in view of Chang (USPN 6402636) further in view of Nagai et al. (USPN 5190289).

Nagai et al. teaches a head and shaft having the surface roughness decrease along the height (See Column 15, lines 58 through 66). Though Nagai et al. does not teach the striking face, it teaches the concept of having the surface roughness decreasing along the height. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to having the surface roughness of the striking face decrease along its height, as taught by Nagai et al., in order to reduce air resistance to the golf club.

5. Claims 1-3 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang (USPN 6402636) in view of Jenkins (USPN 5855524).

Chang discloses a metal golf club having a striking face with a surface roughness of less than about 25 microinches, or 0.635 micrometers and a Rockwell C hardness of 45 to 65, equivalent to about 459 to 902 Vickers or at least 14 GPa (See Column 5, lines 11 through 53). Chang does not disclose having a loft angle of at least 45%. Jenkins discloses a golf clubhead 12 having a striking face 20 which has a loft angle of 0 to 65°, wherein the striking face 20 has a plurality of grooves (See Summary of the Invention and Figure 1). One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to have the loft angle of Chang be greater than 45, as taught by Jenson, in order to reduce the spin imparted to a golf ball struck by the club head.

In regard to claim 2, Chang discloses the surface roughness of the striking face being less than 25 microinches, or 0.935 micrometers (See above regarding claim 1).

In regards to claim 3, Chang discloses the strike face made of tempered steel (See column 5, lines 30 through 53). The applicant defines marginal steel as being as steel tempered in the martensitic state; therefore, it is submitted that Chang discloses the strike face made of marginal steel.

In regards to claim 6, Chang discloses the surface roughness of the striking face being less than 25 microinches, or 0.935 micrometers (See above regarding claim 1).

6. Claims 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang (USPN 6402636) in view of Jenkins (USPN 5855524) further in view of Inamori (USPN 3975023).

Chang in view of Jenkins does not disclose the striking face made of a ceramic. Inamori discloses a club head having a ceramic striking face 1 (See Abstract). One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to have the striking face Chang in view of Jenkins made of a ceramic, as taught by Inamori, in order to increase the flight distance of the golf ball.

In regards to claim 5, Inamori discloses the ceramic being alumina (See Column 2, lines 38 through 45).

7. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang (USPN 6402636) in view of Jenkins (USPN 5855524) further in view of Nagai et al. (USPN 5190289).

Chang in view of Jenkins does not disclose the surface roughness decreasing along the height of the striking face. Nagai et al. teaches a head and shaft having the surface roughness decrease along the height (See Column 15, lines 58 through 66).

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Though Nagai et al. does not teach the striking face, it teaches the concept of having the surface roughness decreasing along the height. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to having the surface roughness of the striking face of Chang in view of Jenkins decrease along its height, as taught by Nagai et al., in order to reduce air resistance to the golf club.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 8/23/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that the combination does not teach the claimed invention because the combination achieve the opposite of that of the instant invention. The examiner disagrees. Motivation does not require the rationale to be the same as that of the instant application, Furthermore, the applicant is under the impression that the hardness range taught by Chang needs to show being less than 0.635 micrometres in order to be analogous. Chang discloses less than 0.635 micrometres being effective for a purpose which implies that any value less than 0.635 micrometres would be adequate to attain the results indicated by Chang. For these reasons, the above rejection have been made.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alvin A. Hunter whose telephone number is (571) 272-4411. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:30AM to 4:00PM Eastern Time.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gregory Vidovich, can be reached on 571-272-4415. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AAH
Alvin A. Hunter, Jr.


RAEANN GORDEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER